APPENDIX A.

Speech delivered by Mr. (now Rajakaryapravina) P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore at the Kolar District Conference, held at Chintamani on 19th April 1929.

GENTLEMEN,

I am extremely grateful to the District Board and Mr. Ramanathan for the opportunity they have given me of meeting you all and discussing questions affecting the Kolar District as a whole on this important occasion. The usual practice is for the Deputy Commissioner of the District to preside, so that a comprehensive view might be taken of the requirements of the District and the deliberations may lead to the adoption of some definite measures likely to result in promoting the prosperity of the District. I am thankful to you for this departure as it enables me to lay some emphasis on matters concerning the Revenue Administration on which, as you are all aware, the prosperity of the people to a great extent depends, and some important problems which are now agitating your minds. The main reason why I have agreed to meet you today is that we might have a free discussion in regard to the incidence of assessment. I have also invited the Superintendent of Survey to be present on the occasion so that he may also participate in the discussion. We have become familiar with complaints from this District for a number of years that the rate of assessment in this District is unduly heavy and compares unfavourably with the assessment in other Districts. Though such complaints have been freely and frequently made yet, the people have as a rule acquiesced in the Settlements and paid the assessments fixed without objection. Recently, however,, there being a strong feeling throughout the District that the assessment was somewhat heavy, Government in response to the wishes of the people and in their desire to show consideration to the representations of the people in matters pertaining to their material welfare, have ordered an *investigation into the incidence of assessment in this District*. Whatever representations you may make on this occasion, I shall submit them to Government.

It is idle to pretend that the fixing of the assessment can be made to depend on any absolutely correct scientific principles. Those familiar with the literature concerning revenue settlements may be aware that there are various formulas dependent upon the ratio of the produce or of the gross profits, on which some practical system has been devised for framing the assessment on an equitable basis; but, the most fundamental principle has always been that the rates should be fixed so that they may not impose any unfair burden on the cultivators. It is unnecessary for me to refer in this connection to the various methods and prove to you by actual figures that the principles of assessment followed in your District do not violate these ratios. The other principle that is usually followed is to take the amount of assessment that has been paid by the people without difficulty for a series of years as the basis for a new settlement. During the original settlement, one of the standards adopted was to find out what the actual amount of collection for some decades prior to the Settlement was and take this as the basis for fixing this assessment, giving due regard to conditions of soil, state of communications, facilities for marketing, prices, etc., I shall here give you particulars in regard to a few taluks in the District where conditions may be considered to be somewhat generally unfavourable. These are Bagepalli, old Chintamani Taluk comprising Chintamani and Srinivaspur Taluks and Mulbagal.

Bagepalli.	Amount of revenue collections.
	Rs.
1874-75	66,264
1883-84	59,949
Average collection for the 10 years preceding the original settlement	58,654
Average for the previous 20 years	62,829
Do 25 „	63,561
The highest recorded figure is	89,694
Net Land Revenue demand as per original settlement ...	69,926

This shows an increase of only Rs. 6,365 over the average collections for 25 preceding years which is due mostly to correct measurement and equalisation of incidence.

Srinivaspur and Chintamani, Rs.

Collections.	1876 77	...	...	1,33,304
	1885-86	..	...	1,24,000
Average for 10 years		...	...	1,29,899
Do 20 ,,		...	..	1,16,091
Do 25 ,,		..	...	1,52,633
Highest collection		..	..	1,95,721
Net Land Revenue demand according to original settlement				1 19,078

This is much less than the averages given and also the collection of the preceding 10 years. So that, by no manner of means can it be said that the Settlement Demand was in excess of the previous demand.

Mulbagal taluk.

Collections	1875-77	..	...	92,295
	1885-86	..	...	96,579
10 years' average		..	...	94,162
20 Do		...	...	1,01,969
25 Do		...	..	1,03,644
Highest recorded collection		..	...	1,43,867
Net demand, as fixed by original settlement			...	1,09,467

So that, there has been an increase of only about Rs. 4,823 over the average collections of 20 years. But it is less than the collections in 1878-79 and the collections prior to 1878-74 were more than 1,10,000, except in three years the highest collection being 1,43,000. Hence, it is clear that in this taluk the survey demand has been less than the demand prior to 1878-74.

It will thus be seen that in the case of none of the taluks has there been any excessive increase over the actual collections, and in fact in the Chintamani Taluk the Survey demand was much less than the actual collections. If any one is further interested in the subject I am prepared to give them figures in regard to the other taluks of this District which will only show that the treatment accorded throughout the district has been generally on the same liberal principles.

A careful perusal of the original Settlement reports clearly shows that the officers who conducted the settlement operations were fully alive to the peculiar conditions of this District and did their best to mitigate the severity of the assessment. According to the Revision Settlement made in these three Taluks, there has been an increase of assessment of only 0·4 per cent, 3 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Taking merely the percentage of increase for comparison, we are likely to make some errors inasmuch as some of the increase is due to the normal expansion of cultivation. The following figures indicate the rate of expansion in the taluks I have mentioned :—

Bagepalli—

Dry.—

Occupied area in Original Settlement	In Resettlement	Increase
36,603	42,090	14·99 per cent

Wet and garden

Occupied area in Original Settlement	In Resettlement	Increase
8,907	11,397	27·94 per cent

Mulbagal—

Occupied extent—

	In original Settlement	In Resettlement	Increase
Dry ..	40,620	48,503	19·19 per cent
Wet and garden	11,923	16,611	54·2 ,,

Chintamani—

Occupied extent :—

	In orginal Settlement	In Resettlement	Increase
Dr. ...	32,581	61,538	88·87 per cent
Wet and garden	8,335	18,450	121·34 ,,

If we were to take only the lands on which the assessment was levied at the time of the original settlement and calculate the increase in regard to this area, it will probably be seen that our revision settlement hardly leads to any increase in the assessment. It is no doubt true that if we compare merely the rates prevailing in other Districts, there may be some differences: for instance, as compared with lands in the Chitaldrug District which at the time of the original settlement was in an exceptionally backward condition. It is not fair to Government to institute a comparison with regard to rates adopted in two different districts where the conditions are entirely dissimilar. It is true that the economic condition of the Kolar District gives room to some anxiety. But, this is due to the climate and other conditions and not to the incidence of the assessment. There is no part of the State in which Government have recognised their obligation to help the people to improve their resources by the construction of tanks and expansion of irrigation and providing other facilities for the improvement of cultivation more than this District: and if we exclude amounts spent on large irrigation works, such as river channels, reservoirs, etc., it will be found that so far as the expenditure on irrigation works is concerned, Kolar holds undoubtedly the first place.

There are very serious difficulties in the way of Government agreeing to the modification of the assessment before the period for which the Settlement was fixed, has expired. In the first place, it cannot be disputed that there can be no claim for such revision under the law, and though Government considering that its own prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the people may not insist too rigidly on a strict interpretation of the law, you will have to make allowance for their difficulties in adopting a principle which might lead to serious embarrassment in the administration. Whatever relief you require should therefore not take the form of any request for reduction of assessment based on a comparison of rates in other parts, as such a request involves principles that might be very difficult for any Government to accept: but to press for such concessions and other measures of relief as would enable you to get a better return from the land, and pay the existing assessment.

I have made a careful study of the revenue history of the District. The Revenue history does not indicate that the assessment has been pressing more severely here than in other parts of the State, judged whether by the expansion of cultivation, resort to coercive measures for the recovery of arrears, relinquishments, and value of land. There are also no reasons for believing that the economic condition of the Kolar raiyat is worse than the raiyats in other places, that he is more heavily indebted or that he finds it more difficult to eke out a proper subsistence from his land.

There is one great point in favour of your District which many other Districts cannot claim: *viz.*, it has an extraordinarily salubrious climate and freedom from malaria which drains so much of the energy of the people in other parts of the State. Yours is also a district in which subsidiary occupations are much better developed than in other parts of the State. Cattle-breeding and sheep-rearing are very important industries. Sericulture is practised very profitably throughout a greater part of your District. There is a good deal of weaving. In the growth of commercial crops your District is forging ahead, and as a producer of such commodities as oil seeds, potatoes, turmeric, it has built up for itself a large export business.

I quite realise the necessity for more efficient measures to enable the people to get a better return from the land and to increase their earning power. Garden cultivation is making steady progress and probably if the Government are approached with proper representations, they may give special facilities to your district to further improve your economic condition.

One of your chief difficulties is that the atchkat under almost every tank is far in excess of the irrigable capacity of the tank. Though Government have generously agreed to forego the wet assessment on lands which cannot be supplied with water in case the raiyats concerned agree to convert them into dry, it has not been possible to give effect to these rules to any large extent on account of the natural opposition of the raiyats to forego some advantage to which they think they have become entitled. Silting up of tanks has also contributed to the decrease in the capacity of tanks. Fresh avenues will have to be found for constructing new works of irrigation. This must also be one of the important subjects on which your thoughts should be engaged. Government is prepared to help you as far as possible in your endeavours to solve the problem of affording increased irrigational facilities.

The question of the reduction of atchkat is a matter of the greatest importance in your district, and in the solution of this problem, I have no doubt will be found one means of rectifying the hardship if any caused by the incidence of assessment.

From the remarks I have already made, I do not wish you to conclude, that I have already made up my mind that your district is one not in need of relief. I am only putting before you certain practical difficulties in undertaking at present any revision of assessment: and any suggestions that you should make in order to obtain relief should take some other form than urging for a reduction of assessment. I do not wish to say more, as I think the subject will be thoroughly threshed out in the Conference. The Superintendent of Survey

is here, and he will be able to give you more detailed information in regard to the assessments. All that I wish to say in this connection is that we have every sympathy with your difficulties and if you could suggest any practical method for obtaining relief, we shall do our best to support them.

There is one Scheme that has been recently inaugurated throughout the State which has great potentialities, viz., the Village Panchayet Scheme. I am glad to be able to acknowledge in this connection that as far as progress under this scheme is concerned, your district is second to none: and all over there are signs of vigorous activity. One great problem of Village Panchayets is finance. Though at present, the resources of the Village Panchayets are very limited, yet, every Village Panchayet has certain funds and is in a position to utilise the same for its own benefit. I have no doubt that these funds are properly utilised, and with the assistance that you would receive from the Government and the District Boards, a great deal of Village Improvement work should be possible. During the next few years, we should be able to say there is not a single village in this district which has not got a drinking water well, not sufficient means of access and facilities for education and some social amenities. What is required is vigorous work on the part of the people. There is a feeling that because Government have associated the Revenue Department very closely with the scheme popular initiative has been taken away. But, you will find that this is not really true, and that wherever Village Panchayets show the capacity for proper organisation and management of their Village, every facility is given to them.

You have also the advantage of a very enterprising District Board which has set the lead even in the matter of [illegible] construction and by proper co-operation, I have no doubt that great impetus can be given to progressive measures in all directions.

There are a few other problems of your district, viz., the utilisation of large areas of unoccupied waste land, and introduction of [illegible] industries, etc., requiring constant attention. Yours is a district in which [illegible] should be attempted on a very large scale, and special facilities provided for the purpose. The Revenue Department will be quite prepared to consider Schemes to enable Village Panchayets to undertake tree planting, or give special facilities to deserving individuals. In the same manner we are prepared to give special concessions to persons who are prepared to take up unoccupied lands in the interior parts of your district.

I do not wish to take any more of your time as we have a heavy agenda in the course of which we shall be able to discuss more [illegible] relating to your district.

I thank you once more for your kindness in allowing me to take part in this day's Conference.

APPENDIX B.

Annual and average rainfall in the several districts of the State during the three 12 year periods ending 1903, 1915 and 1927.

Years	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	State
1892	30·50	27·60	22·80	24·07	19·75	40·65	68·80	79·08	40·64
1893	41·01	29·65	33·04	36·04	28·53	40·44	56·36	56·04	40·41
1894	38·71	26·09	23·71	24·37	19·09	31·87	51·06	55·59	33·18
1895	36·07	32·83	31·29	27·88	22·81	36·62	55·22	68·75	37·81
1896	29·31	24·33	19·96	25·54	17·45	45·24	90·26	106·57	44·53
1897	37·56	30·14	32·68	33·06	25·66	42·04	72·08	70·03	42·93
1898	35·54	32·45	32·35	34·52	29·11	42·06	70·18	78.09	41·48
1899	24·37	22·75	23·72	21·14	19·11	27·31	46·19	46·77	28·92
1900	28·73	28·35	22·17	27·03	16·79	44·89	63·09	84·60	39·46
1901	34·35	27·75	28·27	32·94	21·38	39·51	61·23	70·14	39·44
1902	29·86	33·47	27·64	27·17	26·54	41·92	66·22	74·24	38·49
1903	51·66	43·78	36·74	46·30	31·04	54·65	83·18	68·71	51·12
Average	34·39	30·45	27·88	30·00	23·10	40·60	65·49	70·71	39·89
1904	26·16	22·78	21·19	21·49	17·80	30·88	70·81	69·81	33·28
1905	27·94	23·64	20·61	22·58	17·41	32·43	53·19	48·31	29·29
1906	40·16	33·73	34·26	28·73	27·56	42·87	64·08	60·50	39·91
1907	27·02	26·06	21·58	26·53	19·59	42·77	94·41	82·34	39·46
1908	25·49	16·00	15·76	24·24	14·02	27·98	63·74	67·31	29·94
1909	39·98	30·21	30·99	36·48	23·81	44·93	78·53	69·76	42·44
1910	42·88	38·68	35·92	38·83	30·63	45·99	76·33	72·09	45·12
1911	28·12	28·51	19·84	30·68	17·38	43·89	69·33	70·91	35·91
1912	41·19	33·50	30·68	29·02	28·48	50·42	89·95	85·25	45·73
1913	26·70	28·57	22·26	25·01	18·66	33·26	64·40	69·27	33·54
1914	24·05	20·29	19·90	22·31	17·28	37·74	83·22	69·18	36·31
1915	32·59	32·60	32·94	34·23	26·72	42·34	67·13	59·98	39·65
Average	31·31	27·04	25·49	27·99	21·62	40·01	73·00	70·35	37·54
1916	39·85	39·41	40·15	43·50	29·67	48·03	76·97	76·71	47·79
1917	36·59	34·85	38·51	31·28	34·84	40·53	71·73	57·02	41·46
1918	22·84	19·40	25·13	23·61	20·55	35·74	51·39	41·40	27·91
1919	36·82	35·74	32·19	29·18	26·95	42·71	69·89	51·96	38·97
1920	23·88	19·77	16·45	23·15	16·93	32·78	61·74	48·51	28·96
1921	39·10	31·05	26·00	30·43	23·96	38·17	71·23	53·23	36·19
1922	31·06	25·95	28·50	28·78	20·11	36·73	69·86	47·34	34·24
1923	21·09	15·19	18·72	21·60	16·70	46·10	103·18	79·34	35·78
1924	28·26	25·52	23·96	30·98	20·78	49·94	99·42	70·08	40·50
1925	26·33	27·95	25·74	24·71	22·41	39·71	76·84	65·56	36·28
1926	27·72	28·76	24·09	25·10	19·41	40·08	71·76	55·24	34·57
1927	25·88	25·12	21·31	19·49	18·27	35·40	74·64	50·29	31·62
Average	29·25	27·53	25·65	27·72	22·53	40·47	74·88	58·14	36·18
Recorded average Annual rainfall.	30·95	28·21	26·15	28·16	21·95	38·73	73·45	56·98	36·12

APPENDIX C.

Actual and average outturn of Important Crops (Ragi and Horse-gram) in the five Maidan Districts during the decades ending 1917-18 and 1927-28.

In terms of annas.

Years	RAGI					Years	HORSEGRAM				
	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Chitaldrug		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Chitaldrug
1908-09 ...	6·3	4·2	2·6	6·2	5·3	1908-09 ...	4·3	3·0	2·0	4·1	3·5
1909-10 ...	8·2	7·0	9·1	10·5	12·5	1909-10 ...	6·8	5·0	5·0	8·4	6·6
1910-11 ...	8·1	5·2	6·3	6·7	8·8	1910-11 ...	7·6	6·1	7·2	7·5	10·3
1911-12 ...	9·7	7·7	8·7	9·5	10·9	1911-12 ...	7·3	7·2	5·4	8·0	9·2
1912-13 ...	10·4	12·4	8·5	9·7	11·6	1912-13 ...	8·1	7·1	8·8	9·4	8·7
1913-14 ...	6·2	5·0	6·2	7·7	7·4	1913-14 ...	5·5	5·2	4·0	5·5	5·5
1914-15 ...	10·0	7·6	7·4	6·9	7·1	1914-15 ...	7·3	6·0	6·3	7·0	5·6
1915-16 ...	10·9	8·2	8·1	8·3	9·6	1915-16 ...	8·6	6·3	7·3	8·5	7·7
1916-17 ...	12·2	8·9	9·0	7·7	10·0	1916-17 ...	9·3	7·2	9·6	7·2	8·6
1917-18 ...	10·7	8·4	8·7	8·0	9·5	1917-18 ...	7·2	7·9	8·6	7·7	7·5
Average ...	9·2	7·4	7·4	8·1	9·2	Average ...	7·2	6·1	6·3	7·3	7·3
1918-19 ...	5·3	3·6	5·4	6·4	5·8	1918-19 ...	5·6	3·8	5·1	10·1	8·5
1919-20 ...	11·0	7·5	8·0	8·6	9·0	1919-20 ...	7·4	5·6	7·8	7·2	9·0
1920-21 ...	10·0	8·7	5·6	9·0	9·8	1920-21 ...	7·2	5·1	4·3	8·3	6·5
1921-22 ...	11·6	12·3	6·8	9·0	9·0	1921-22 ...	6·2	7·8	6·0	7·6	6·0
1922-23 ...	10·8	7·9	10·0	9·4	7·9	1922-23 ...	7·0	6·6	7·6	8·8	7·4
1923-24 ...	6·4	4·2	4·6	7·5	5·3	1923-24 ...	4·4	4·5	3·6	6·3	3·4
1924-25 ...	11·1	10·0	9·2	9·3	9·0	1924-25 ...	7·0	8·4	6·3	8·7	7·2
1925-26 ...	8·7	10·5	7·5	8·8	8·5	1925-26 ...	7·6	10·2	7·0	9·6	8·5
1926-27 ...	8·7	10·0	7.5	8·7	8·1	1926-27 ...	5·0	5·0	3·8	7·7	6·7
1927-28 ...	8·7	8·0	6·4	7·0	7·2	1927-28 ...	6·0	6·0	4·4	7·0	6·5
Average ...	9·1	8·3	7·1	8·3	7·9	Average ...	6·3	6·3	5·5	8·1	6·9

APPENDIX D.

Expansion of cultivation in the Kolar District since original Survey and Settlement.

Extent (in acres) of Government assessed land under occupation.

Taluks	At original Survey Settlement				At Revision Settlement				1927-28	Remarks
	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total	Total Extent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gudibanda ..	29,382	6,608	2,337	38,327	29,596	8,156	3,536	41,287	25 346	Figures in Columns 3 to 10 are according to the taluks as existed at the time of Original Settlement. Figures in Column 11 according to the present formation of taluks. Hence large fluctuations between the figures in Columns 10 and 11.
Goribidnur ..	21,075	3,311	5,130	29,516	27,350	3,802	5,974	37,126	96,178	
Chikballapur ..	24,180	5,004	1,918	31,102	30,601	5,108	3,881	40,590	45,034	
Bagepalli ...	36,603	5,164	3,743	45,510	42,090	4,957	6,440	53,487	75 018	
Sidlaghatta ..	33,520	3,535	4,596	41,651	46,850	7,377	6,558	60,785	44,263	
Chintamani and Srinivaspur	41,883	6,439	4,537	52,859	61,538	10,441	8,009	79,988	138,673	
Mulbagal ..	40,690	8,672	3,251	52,613	48,501	11,062	4,949	64,512	72,989	
Kolar .	41,953	6,894	2,524	51,371	52,057	5,057	4,543	62,657	65,173	
Malur ..	31,460	3,995	1,828	40,283	42,031	542	3,196	49,769	64 233	
Bowringpet ...	39,651	5,766	1,819	47,236	44,575	6,332	3,274	60,181	76,760	
Total ..	3,43,397	55,388	31,683	4,30,168	4,28,789	72,233	50,360	5,51,382	7,12,012	
Actual and percentage difference between the Original and Revision Settlement figures.					+85,392 or 24·8 %	+16,845 or 30·4 %	18,677 or 59·0 %	120,914 or 28·0 %		
Increase since Revision Settlement to 1927-28.									161,550 or 29 per cent	
Do Original Settlement to 1927-28 ..									282,444 65·5 per cent	

APPENDIX E.—Number of Darkhats received for grant of lands during the decade ending 1927-28 in the several districts of the Mysore State.

Years	Bangaloro	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug	Total
1918-19	406	1,174	905	836	658	718	845	234	5,775
1919-20	782	2,293	1,115	1,202	1,113	1,342	1,662	689	10,198
1920-21	1,020	2,642	1,763	1,646	1,773	1,577	1,203	562	12,186
1621-22	991	3,648	1,230	1,341	1,003	1,794	1,081	726	11,814
1922-23	3,294	3,954	1,880	1,989	1,378	1,906	1,973	1,296	17,610
1923-24	1,285	2,991	1,012	1,758	765	2,062	1,067	1,042	12,002
1924-25	1,779	4,994	2,637	2,175	1,362	2,166	1,062	1,784	17,959
1925-26	2,840	5,368	1,410	1,979	1,215	1,848	1,104	1,630	17,394
1926-27	2,649	6,014	1,844	1,975	1,191	1,484	1,368	2,018	18,543
1927-28	3,784	7,799	2,890	1,689	1,349	1,499	1,387	2,209	22,606
Total ...	18,830	40,877	16,686	16,589	11,827	16,396	12,752	12,190	1,46,147
Percentage to the average for the decade ...	12·9	28·0	11·4	11·4	8·1	11·2	8·7	8·3	100·0

APPENDIX F.—Comparison of Pre-settlement, Original and Revision Settlement Assessments in the Kolar District.

Sl. No.	Taluks	Highest maji collection	Average collection during the 25 years preceding the year of Original Settlement	Assessment as per Original Survey Settlement	Less amount intended for remuneration to village officers and irrigation cess	Net Land Revenue Demand	Total assessment of the occupied Government lands at the time of Revision settlement		Net increase	Increase per cent	Remarks
							At Original Settlement rates	At Revision Settlement rates			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	per cent	
1	Gudibanda	87,474	72,638	79,149	8,142	71.007	87,207	92,199	4,992	6	10·0 per cent with irrigation cess.
2	Goribidur	64,818	51,775	64,774	6,096	58,678	75,612	80,581	4,969	6	10·5 do
3	Chikballapur	1,00,834	84,657	76,645	9,000	67,645	1,08,588	1,17,332	8,744	8	11·4 do
4	Bagepalli	89,694	63,561	79,926	10,000	69,926	98,456	1,09,135	10,679	11	
5	Sidlaghatta	1,29,045	1,19,751	1,04,391	10,600	93,791	1,56,843	1,80,330	23,487	15	
6	Chintamani	1,95,721	1,52,699	1,32,572	13,494	1,19,078	1,94,764	2,06,373	11,609	6	
7	Mulbagal	1,43,867	1,04,644	1,21,567	12,100	1,09,467	1,65,167	1,70,585	5,418	3	Irrigation cess merged in the wet rates.
8	Kolar	1,14,283	93,853	1,14,099	10.000	1,04,099	1,66,656	1,78,784	12,128	7	
9	Malur	76,178	68,136	86,169	9,500	76,669	1,04,360	1,11,699	7,339	7	
10	Bowringpet	81,813	74,180	98,392	8,600	89,792	1,21,197	1,30,719	9,522	8	
	Total	10,83,727	8,85,894	9,55,684	97,532	8,60,152	12,78,860	13,51,737	[illegible]	7·7	8·5 per cent with irri-

APPENDIX G.—Average Incidence of Land Revenue as per Original and Revision Settlements in the several districts.

Districts	Incidence of Revenue		Increase per cent
	Original	Revised	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent
Mysore	1 3 4	1 9 4	31·0
Hassan	1 9 9	1 15 4	21·7
Kadur	1 9 7	1 15 0	21·1
Chitaldrug	0 8 7	0 10 4	20·3
Tumkur	1 1 8	1 4 6	15·5
Bangalore	1 9 1	1 12 7	14·0
Shimoga	1 12 10	1 15 2	8·1
Kolar	2 5 3	2 [illegible] 0	7·4

APPENDIX H.—Actual and average collections of Land Revenue (including miscellaneous receipts in the several districts during the two decades ending 1917-18 and 1927-28.

	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	11,54,330	10,22,659	8,66,044	18,35,977	11,58,[illegible]	13,41,642	7,79,542	7,76,367
1909-10	13,19,6[illegible]	15,49,921	14,78,076	19,[illegible]86	11,45,[illegible]	[illegible],19,567	8,37,231	9,83,483
1910-11	13,[illegible]5,315	15,02,480	[illegible],72,565	19,[illegible]	12,28,692	14,08,410	8,59,775	8,89,[illegible]
1911-12	13,11,106	14,47,211	14,[illegible],398	19,68,[illegible]	12,59,280	14,[illegible]4,102	8,55,[illegible]	9,31,845
1912-13	13,15,[illegible]0	14,79,[illegible]08	13,85,025	19,03,[illegible]	11,89,[illegible]7	14,08,217	8,36,880	9,68,[illegible]50
1913-14	13,12,523	14,58,650	13,7[illegible],509	19,[illegible]6	12,68,[illegible]23	14,[illegible],328	8,38,[illegible]95	9,22,069
1914-15	14,15,148	15,64,773	15,53,151	18,[illegible]	11,74,858	13,[illegible]071	8,14,284	9,84,195
1915-16	13,07,[illegible]58	15,31,[illegible]86	13,72,102	19,27,[illegible]56	12,12,091	14,[illegible]652	8,21,[illegible]79	9,77,510
1916-17	13,67,217	15,94,656	15,03,495	20,35,[illegible]84	12,46,073	14,72,681	8,41,503	9,89,060
1917-18	1[illegible],73,[illegible]98	15,39,977	14,56,009	19,6[illegible],[illegible]43	12,38,77[illegible]	14,97,069	8,07,8[illegible]5	9,65,997
Average	13,01,[illegible]678	14,61,015·0	13,[illegible],41[illegible]·7	19,41,12[illegible]	12,12,723·7	14,09,[illegible]94·2	8,29,721·[illegible]	9,38,[illegible]0·9
1918-19	[illegible],7[illegible],[illegible]06	12,[illegible]8,289	13,97,691	1[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],79,827	10,71,[illegible]47	8,39,910	9,[illegible],[illegible]75
1919-20	[illegible],95,650	16,27,601	15,42,0[illegible]	20,[illegible]	14,37,863	16,46,[illegible]17	10,[illegible],603	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]36
1920-21	14,26,[illegible]04	14,69,894	14,02,[illegible]70	2[illegible],4[illegible]6	13,25,[illegible]38	13,88,[illegible]30	9,[illegible],214	[illegible],[illegible]2,[illegible]0
1921-22	14,[illegible],[illegible]27	16,92,878	16,10,721	21,[illegible],[illegible]54	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]39	15,20,[illegible]37	9,68,25[illegible]	[illegible],92,041
1922-23	14,07,[illegible]19	16,64,[illegible]27	16,05,742	21,[illegible],[illegible]54	14,07,[illegible]1	14,44,824	10,53,264	10,71,[illegible]78
1923-24	14,52,[illegible]94	11,38,562	12,91,[illegible]79	20,[illegible],036	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]17	14,62,[illegible]89	10,60,[illegible]86	10,93,692
1924-25	15,62,794	16,27,197	16,41,[illegible]49	22,[illegible],[illegible]92	15,6[illegible],[illegible]62	14,[illegible],815	10,[illegible],[illegible]52	10,58,[illegible]58
1925-26	17,90,468	18,10,624	16,[illegible],079	24,97,6[illegible]0	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]8	14,9[illegible],971	10,59,162	10,64,[illegible]12
1926-27	16,[illegible],2,227	18,09,915	16,[illegible],[illegible]09	24,[illegible],[illegible]17	[illegible],4,[illegible]49	[illegible],93,[illegible]20	10,49,647	10,29,149
1927-28	17,[illegible],506	17,91,845	17,66,[illegible]78	24,88,[illegible]92	[illegible],[illegible],810	[illegible],[illegible]592	10,71,[illegible]86	11,28,425
Average	14,84,[illegible]50·7	16,28,040·2	15,70,[illegible]88·7	[illegible],36,[illegible]·0	[illegible],[illegible]22·8	14,[illegible],046·0	10,07,854·[illegible]	10,39,860·5

APPENDIX I.—Percentage of recoveries of Land Revenue by coercive processes to total collection in the several districts during the decennium ending 1927-28.

Years	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
1918-19 ...	[illegible]·7	5·06	6·85	[illegible]·10	3·44	25·86	[illegible]·9	3·4
1919-20 ...	9·04	14·2	5·6	[illegible]·2	0·5	[illegible]9·7	[illegible]·6	[illegible]·2
1920-21 ...	[illegible]·[illegible]	[illegible]·72	7·45	[illegible]0·7	10·6	20·92	21·[illegible]	[illegible]
1921-22 ...	7·5	12·6	9·4	[illegible]0·[illegible]	10·2	18·[illegible]	9·6	5·6
1922-23 ...	[illegible]·1	9·01	10·0	[illegible]5·[illegible]	9·1	12·5	12·6	7·2
1923-24 ...	[illegible]·0	12·6	11·81	[illegible]5·8[illegible]	7·1	[illegible]1·[illegible]	12·5	7·4
1924-25 ...	[illegible]·5	[illegible]1·5	12·8	16·46	[illegible]1·[illegible]	[illegible]1·18	[illegible]1·22	9·65
1925-26 ...	[illegible]·[illegible]	12·52	13·71	20·[illegible]	12·83	[illegible]6·[illegible]	[illegible]·[illegible]	[illegible]5·28
1926-27 ...	8·1	9·[illegible]4	17·68	18·[illegible]	12·75	11·58	[illegible]2·[illegible]	7·59
1927-28 ...	[illegible]1·8	[illegible]1·61	11·72	[illegible]·[illegible]	11·26	[illegible]1·7	[illegible]9·[illegible]	7·9
Average ...	[illegible]0·[illegible]	[illegible]0·[illegible]	[illegible]1·3	[illegible]5·2	[illegible]0·6	[illegible]6·9	[illegible]5·6	7·6

APPENDIX J.—Actual and average remissions (including amounts written off as irrecoverable) during the 10 years ending 1927-28 in the several districts of the State.

Years	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
1918-19 ...	[illegible],481	1,48,687	60,101	[illegible],6[illegible]	2,617	66,888	[illegible],[illegible]74	[illegible],[illegible]1
1919-20 ...	27,[illegible]91	[illegible],[illegible]90	[illegible],942	[illegible],[illegible]97	18,[illegible]90	[illegible]0,[illegible]58	1,606	1,795
1920-21 ...	[illegible]1,[illegible]99	8,581	[illegible]725	[illegible],[illegible]38	8,[illegible]15	[illegible],[illegible]06	7,250	1,699
1921-22 ...	[illegible],[illegible]10	[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]75	7,[illegible]36	8,552	[illegible],[illegible]64	1,672	1,[illegible]28
1922-23 ...	[illegible],[illegible]39	20,75[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	10,[illegible]26	9,914	27,[illegible]51	4,077	1,[illegible]76
1923-24 ...	[illegible],[illegible]61	[illegible]8,8[illegible]3	[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	70,[illegible]54	8,128	18,716	[illegible],[illegible]42	1,[illegible]01
1924-25 ...	[illegible],[illegible]45	39,4[illegible]7	22,[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]87	6,[illegible]95	12,847	11,817	1,850
1925-26 ...	[illegible],[illegible]05	80,868	[illegible]9,[illegible]0[illegible]	12,927	4,582	2,612	1,889	2,[illegible]38
1926-27 ...	[illegible],[illegible]72	23,[illegible]18	[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]42	6,186	3,416	2,244	4,400
1927-28 ...	[illegible]5,772	96,[illegible]36	[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]2,[illegible]59	[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	9,[illegible]24	1,[illegible]84	[illegible],[illegible]09
Average ...	[illegible],[illegible]89	[illegible]9,[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible]5,[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]17	[illegible],[illegible]20	19,909	[illegible],892	2,[illegible]56

Remarks.—Remissions on account of "Chowtya Tanki" have been left out of calculation.

APPENDIX K.

Comparison of maximum and average rates of assessments at the Original and Revision Settlements of the several districts in the State as also the rates of the Madras Districts bordering on the Kolar District.

Description		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga
Dry	Maximum Rates Original	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 12 0	Rs. a. p. 2 2 0	Rs. a. p. 2 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 10 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0
	Maximum Rates Revised	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 14 0
	Average Rates Original	1 2 2	1 8 0	0 9 7	0 12 6	0 6 6	0 15 1	0 12 7	0 11 2
	Average Rates Revised	1 5 8	1 11 0	0 12 1	0 15 5	0 8 3	1 2 6	1 0 3	0 13 3
Wet	Maximum Rates Original	Tank 10 0 0 / Channel 9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	Tank 8 0 0 / Channel 11 0 0	8 0 0	Tank 9 0 0 / Channel 10 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0
	Maximum Rates Revised	10 0 0 / 10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0 / 14 4 0	8 0 0	9 8 0 / 12 8 0	9 8 0	7 0 0
	Average Rates Original	4 14 0 / 6 3 9	5 8 4	4 0 5	3 11 4 / 5 4 8	2 9 6	3 11 9 / 5 11 2	3 3 5	3 0 3
	Average Rates Revised	5 4 5 / 6 15 5	5 10 2	4 2 10	4 2 7 / 5 1 10	2 14 2	4 2 9 / 7 1 5	3 10 9	3 3 3
Garden	Maximum Rates Original	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0
	Maximum Rates Revised	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
	Average Rates Original	4 14 9	5 11 9	5 0 5	4 1 0	3 12 4	4 5 1	5 11 8	10 2 11
	Average Rates Revised	4 1 8	4 14 4	4 1 8	3 11 1	2 9 6	4 1 10	4 11 10	9 3 0
		Cuddapah.	Ananthapur	North Arcot	Salem North	Salem South	Bellary		
Dry	Maximum	5 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	...	...
	Average	0 7 3	0 11 0	1 4 2	0 14 5	1 5 6	0 11 10	...	...
Wet	Maximum	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	11 0 0	...	...
	Average	4 9 6	4 6 8	4 15 2	3 15 1	5 1 9	5 10 2	...	...

APPENDIX L.

Comparison of Dry rates of Assessment in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

Sl. No.	District and Taluk	As per latest Survey	As per original Settlement						As per Revision settlement				
		Average	Maximum			Minimum			Maximum			Average	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.
	BANGALORE DISTRICT.												
1	Bangalore Taluk												
2	Nelamangala ,,												
3	Magadi ,,												
4	Kasaba ,,												
5	Devanhalli ,,												
6	Hoskote ,,												
7	Anekal ,,												
8	Channapatna ,,												
9	Kankanhalli ,,												
	KOLAR DISTRICT.												
1	Gauribanda Taluk												
2	Goribidanur ,,												
3	Chikballapur ,,												
4	Bagepalli ,,												
5	Sidlaghatta ,,												
6	Chintamani ,,												
7	Mulbagal ,,												
8	Kolar ,,												
9	Malur ,,												
10	Bowringpet ,,												

(Pre Survey)

APPENDIX

Distribution of villages, according to maximum rate of assessment levied in the original Survey Settlement in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

| Maximum dry rates as per Original Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX N.

Copy of letter No. O. C. 852—28-29, dated 25—26th June 1929, from the President, District Board, Kolar, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore, through the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

I have the honour to state that a motion for the abolition of the Railway cess in this district was brought forward by Mr. S. Venkataswami Gowda, District Board Member, in the meeting dated the 2nd May 1929, when it was resolved to constitute a Committee including the mover to devise ways and means for liquidating the debenture loan raised by the Board with a view to abolish the cess at the earliest possible date.

2. The Committee met on the 6th instant and a statement of the present financial position of the Railway transactions was gone into. The statements disclosed that if the cess is abolished immediately, there will be a deficit of Rs. 1,58,377, when the loan matures, on the assumption that the railway earnings will meet the Boards' share of capital outlay in succeeding years. The committee therefore recommended that the Railway cess be abolished with effect from 1st July 1933.

3. Copy of the Board's resolution and the statements placed before the Committee are enclosed for the information of the Government.

4. The levy of Railway cess was originally sanctioned in G. O. No. 3741--L. B. 99-14-3, dated 9—10th November 1914, at 6 pies in the rupee from 1st July 1914 and subsequently reduced to three pies in the rupee as per Government Order No. L. 2166—L. B. 63-27-2, dated 15th October 1927 from 1st July 1927.

5. I therefore recommend that the Railway cess may be abolished from 1st July 1933 as resolved by the Board.

APPENDIX O.

Proceedings of the Kolar District Board Meeting held on the 24th June 1929.

* * *

Railway finances and measures to be adopted to discharge the loan with a view to abolish the cess.

Resolution.—The statement of the financial position in connection with the Railway transactions was perused. The Committee recommend that the cess be abolished in four years, *i.e.*, at the end of 1932-33. No.

The 3½ per cent Government of India Securities may be sold when the market value is above 70 per cent and the realisation invested in Mysore Government five years fixed deposit.

Boards' Resoulation :—

Approved.

* * * * *

"Extract."

C. B. GOPALA RAO,
President,
District Board, Kolar.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Railways Transactions from the commencement to the end of April 1929.

Receipts		Amount			Expenditure		Amount		
1.	Loan	4,48,800	0	0	1. Capital Outlay ...	18,01,561	15	3
2.	Railway Cess ...	10,06,319	10	7	2 Interest on Debenture holders ...	2,85,886	13	8
3.	Refund of Capital Outlay ...	15,424	5	5	3. Interest on Overdrawals ...	28,762	16	6
4.	Guaranteed interest ...	2,17,750	0	0	4. Value of Securities ...	2,30,817	10	3
5.	Rebate on Capital Outlay ...	3,236	12	1	5. Establishment charges ...	778	15	5
6.	Interest on investments ...	1,71,004	1	1	6. Remans	38,568	15	11
7.	Railway income	63,285	5	0	7. Value of bonds redeemed ...	10,493	0	0
8.	Profits by redemption ...	1,443	8	0				
	Total Rs. ...	20,09,263	10	4		19,50,255	6	5
	Deduct expenditure ...	19,50,255	6	5				
	Undischarged interest ... Rs	17,296	0	0	If the revenue income of Rs. ...	66,678	13	0
					is deducted the public debt account under Railway cess is Rs. 7,670—9—3 at the end of April 1929			

APPENDIX Q.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets		Rs.	Liabilities		Rs.
1.	Government Pro-notes. Three lakhs of 4½ per cent market value at 70 per cent	2,10,000	1. Balance of debenture loan		4,88,400
2.	Interest on 3 lakhs at 3½ per cent for 8 years	72,000	2. Unpaid interest on the loan		17,296
3.	Mysore Government 5 per cent deposit ...	26,000	3. Interest payable up-to-date of redemption 1937 at 4 per cent on Rs. 4,88,400 ... for 8 years on 1912 loan		1,40,236
4.	Interest at 5 per cent on Rs. 75,000 for 5 years	29,700	4. Interest payable at 3 per cent up-to-date of redemption 1939, ..., 2 years on 1914 loan...		3,064
5.	Interest at 4½ per cent on Rs. 75,000 for 3 years	10,125			
6.	Government Savings Bank deposit	25,000			
7.	Interest at 4½ per cent on Rs. 25,000 for 8 years	9,000			
8.	Deposit in Mysore Bank	5,000			
9.	Interest at 2½ per cent on Rs. 5,000 for 8 years	1,096			
10.	Investing interest for 6 years at 4½ per cent on Rs. 14,000.	4,000			
	Total Rs. ...	4,40,626		Total ...	5,99,013
	Deficit Rs ...	1,58,387			

Taking the profits and capital outlay as being equal the cess at Rs. 45,000 a year has to be collected for about 4 years more to pay off the debt.